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The Passing Show.

How strange it is that Labor is so united in the production of wealth and so otherwise in the distribution of it.

When Labor unites to control the distribution of wealth it will get more of it.

Under Capitalism the prosperity of a country is gauged by the amount of wealth its idlers possess.

Under Socialism the prosperity of a people will be gauged by the welfare of its useful workers.

Under Capitalism the finest achievements of science are turned to the destruction of the lives of the workers.

Under Socialism the finest achievements of mankind will be devoted to the increase of human happiness.

Socialism will not end the need to work, but it will regulate it so that the few will no longer be able to shirk while the many are compelled to drudge.

Profit is the amount exacted from the worker for the privilege of earning his living.

The Liberals under Cook, like the Laborites under Fisher, are going to legislate in the interests of all classes. They will forbid both millionaires and paupers from pocket-picking, stealing food and clothing, and sleeping in the public parks.

Joe Cook advises his followers to fight the monster Socialism wherever they see it. He sets an example by rushing upon Fisher. Meanwhile we pursue the even tenor of our way spreading Socialism near and far.

Reading the financial columns of the daily press leads the dumbfounded to believe that the more the workers are robbed by the capitalists the more prosperous the country is.

The plutes tell us that "Socialism will destroy ambition," but the fact is that when a man becomes a Socialist he develops ambition. He becomes ambitious to scotch capitalism and get the full reward of his labor.

Of course there is no class war. The shooting of workers on the Rand was merely done to show the identity of the interests of capitalists and workers.

Judge Heydon continues to remark upon the growing unpleasantness between Capital and Labor. His suggested remedies are well calculated to increase the irritation. He slings the workers and makes them think. Lately he has roused the Northern miners.

Charity will go out of business under Socialism, because every man and woman will be allowed to work for themselves and receive the full social value of the product of their toil.

When a poor, deluded, penniless victim of poverty, without a master, without shelter, clad in rags and tramping the streets in search of a job is told that Socialism would encourage idleness and break up the home, it seems obvious that medical men are wasting time on vaccination against smallpox. A medical commission should be appointed to report upon the mental condition of the community.

A woman, whose husband suicided the other day in Melbourne, told a terrible tale of her bitter life's struggle to the corner. The family had been starved out of England two years ago, and had come to Australia where a similar fate awaited them. The husband could get no constant work and the wife earned four shillings a week upon which fifteen had to live. Yet the Federal Government is employing 60 Picture Shows and an army of lecturers in England to boost Australia and promote emigration. The callousness of Cook, Fisher, and Co. is amazing.

The Railway Kings and Financial Magnates met at a banquet in Philadelphia recently and pronounced President Wilson



He Votes the Old Party Ticket.

"safe and sane." When "frenzied financiers" and railroad wizards are satisfied with the Princeton Professor it looks as though the several millions horny-tisted sons of toil who voted for the preacher under the impression that he was going to make "alterations and repairs" had been sold again.

The 80 per cent. who do not own their own homes, and who are led to believe that "Socialism would destroy the home," will be glad to know that they have a monopoly on the jails, insane asylums, and similar places.

In Lawrence, Massachusetts, the Socialists received very few votes, regardless of the fact that only a few months before, when a great industrial battle was fought there, the Socialist party did everything in its power to aid the strikers to win the fight. The master-class won the elections with the aid of the mouth-revolutionists who advised the workers to "hit the ballot-box with an axe."

The farmers of the Commonwealth are looking forward to a great harvest this year and alarm is felt that the State railways will not be able to furnish a sufficient number of trucks to move the expected volume of the necessities of life. In the farmers' hopes for a good harvest all may join, but when the warehouses and granaries are loaded to the bursting point there will still be hundreds of thousands in this "land of plenty" who will find the cost of living increasing and their supply of the necessities of life decreasing. Why? Simply because the comparatively few have a monopoly on the necessities of life, and such are produced for profit instead of use, hunger has become an universal disease, even though we are swamped with enormous crops which tax all our powers to move from the agricultural districts to the cities and towns. What a commentary on our glorious civilization when it is more important that profit shall be made than that hunger shall be unknown in a "land of plenty."

Dr. Christian Victor Asirappa, who is medical officer of the Orontes, finds that he is a prohibited immigrant when his vessel arrives in Australian waters, and he cannot land nor continue in his job while the vessel is on the coast. His qualifications are M.R.C.S., and M.R.C.P., London, D.T.M. and H., Cambridge, D.P.H. Oxford, and L.M.S. Ceylon, but another man had to take his job when he arrived at Adelaide. What a standing joke and laughing-stock is the White Australia legislation! What a cock-shy for every foreign humorist! What an evidence of the collective wisdom of the legislators of the Commonwealth!

When a striker is dragged into a N.S.W. court and charged, he is generally found guilty, but when Capital is courteously invited to honor the judicial sanctuary and holy of holies with its presence, whatever the crime may be, it is carefully considered to see if there is an excuse for a verdict of not guilty. "We are all equal before the law," don't you think?

Great festivities and entertainments were provided for the officers and men of the Australian flagship Sydney at the Cape,

South Africa. Sir George Patey, welcoming local Australians to the ship said: "You can do no better service to Australia and the Empire than by studying the naval question." We Socialists study the naval question more closely than does the average Australian, but the Admiral would hardly relish our conclusions. The more the naval question is studied the more it disgusts: the less it is studied the more safe are the Admirals and shareholders in the armament firms. Naval and military systems thrive upon the ignorance of the masses: study is fatal to them.

The Japanese Government is laying in a large supply of Whitehead (English) torpedoes. This torpedo was invented by an Australian and will now be used to scare Australians with, so that big orders for these armament firms in Britain may be forthcoming from Joe Cook and Andy Fisher.

A Florida contractor, the cables inform us, has found an iron chest containing pirate treasure. We know where there are many iron chests filled with pirate treasure. Every bank and financial institution under Capitalism has one.

The "Daily Citizen" states that Continental, English and American police have discovered a Jewel Thieves Trust, embracing several scientific thieves. Have J. P. Morgan's and other millionaires' treasures attracted the attention of the police?

Smallpox still continues to claim its victims from the overcrowded slums of Sydney, and the only remedy the authorities have to offer is vaccination. Get vaccinated and you may safely continue to reside in the slums. The Defence Department seems to know better, for when diphtheria broke out on the overcrowded training ship Tangara, the boys were taken to the Victorian quarantine grounds and into camp at Middle Head Military reservation, and the ship was fumigated.

If the authorities would fumigate the landlords of Sydney, and smoke them out; if they would abolish the slums, and allow the workers to settle upon the idle and empty lands adjacent to Sydney there would probably be little more heard of smallpox.

Archbishop Kelly has revived the hoary conundrum that used to puzzle the cave-dwellers of Europe. He wants to know which came first, the hen or the egg. Father Kelly pretends to believe that on the answer hangs the solution of a great mystery involving the existence of a creator. He probably knows the sequence of evolutionary events from nebula to reptile, bird and mammal.

"Sydney Morning Herald" (29/8/13), a paper in the know, says:—"Every student of the problems of Imperial Defence will have welcomed the announcement that negotiations have been re-opened for the holding of an Imperial Conference on the subject at an early date."

The "Herald" gives as a first reason for the holding of such a conference that the Ministers who represented Canada, New Zealand, and Australia at previous conferences are no longer in power, and that it

is desirable to give the Borden, Allens, Cooks, and Millens a chance to improve upon the work of their predecessors. What this amounts to, is, that the emissaries and kept agents of the armament firms will meet in the name of the different governments to push their own business schemes.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Member of the British House of Commons, says, in an article in the "Christian Commonwealth": "The Independent Labor Party is a myth. The members sit in Parliament because four-fifths of them have made arrangements with the Liberals. The Chesterfield bye-election clearly indicates that the Labor Party has not the solid support of either trades unionists or the working class generally." Arrangements or alliances with either of the old parties are fatal to a genuine working-class party, and when the Labor Party of any country forms such alliances it stamps itself bogus.

P. C. Webb, the new Social Democratic Member of the New Zealand Parliament, has delivered his first speech in the House, and generally speaking, he got in some good propaganda stuff highly unpalatable to the old parties. We hope P.C. was misreported though, in the announcement that he would support any progressive legislation his opponents introduced. That way danger lies, for the old gang have a knack of gilding the most unpalatable pills to make them look like the genuine dope. Webb's work is to expose the old parties and show up their sham reforms. Any alliance with them will be fatal to him and his party.

Mr. Griffith, N.S.W. Minister for Works, has won the first battle in favor of the Norton Griffiths Company's financial scheme. If the proposal is ratified by Parliament, British capitalists will take the job of railway construction out of the hands of the state, and probably other jobs will follow. The capitalists refused to subscribe when the last three loans were marketed, and now that they have collared the iron industry and are grabbing at the railways, we may soon expect them to commandeer other functions of the State. What we want to know is, when is the Labor Party going to nationalise the means of production, distribution, and exchange in accordance with its old objective and the platform promises of its political leaders? If it cannot do it, if the capitalists are too strong, why not own up and tell the workers the truth? The only reason is that if they did so "Othello's" occupation would be gone.

At a sitting of the Medical Congress in London, on August 8, Sir James Crichton-Browne declared that the number of lunatics in Britain had increased 276 per cent., as against an increase in the population of 87 per cent. There was no good reason, he said, for such an increase in a vigorous and expanding race. "Notwithstanding the successful treatment of diseases hitherto contributing to lunacy, the accumulation of chronic lunacy rolls on, and the rate of recovery has fallen during the last half-century." The last half-century has seen a marvellous development of capitalism which is a certain cause of poverty, disease, and lunacy.

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

I look forward to the time when every economic organisation will have its political committee, just as it has its organisation committee or its strike committee, and when it will be counted to be as great a crime, as much an act of scabbery, to act against the former as against any of the latter.

—Jas. Connolly.

The Armament Scandal.

A British and Continental Ring.

A Band of International Robbers disguised as Patriots.

Last week we gave particulars of the international enterprise of the combination known as Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., showing how the firm is linked up with the offshoots in other countries, building battleships, torpedo craft, and submarines for them to use against whomsoever they might have a future occasion to attack. The firm, it was shown, is disguised under appropriate names in each country, and, as in England, the statesmen and churchmen are the principal shareholders in the nefarious business.

How these armament manufacturers push their business was illustrated recently by "Vorwärts," the German Socialist paper, which published the text of an instruction sent by the Deutsch Munitions and Waffenfabrik Company to one of its agents in Paris, instructing him to "leave no stone unturned" to persuade some widely read and popular French newspaper to publish a statement that France intended to double her order for machine guns, so that the German Government might be persuaded to give large orders to the company.

"For an armor-plate maker," says the "Outlook," "to employ agents to stir up bad blood between any two nations so that he may sell some goods, for him to organise clubs for the cultivation of the war fever; for him to subsidise newspapers which shall preach war; or for him to sell his goods at reduced rates to hostile nations so that their warlike preparations may make his home government indulge in similar purchases—and at higher rates—this is beyond anything that has ever been charged against army contractors in America."

Our American contemporary should not lay that "flattering unction" to his soul until he has read the history of Wall-street finance. In that history he will find that the warmongers of America have been in no wise behind hand in these same dodges. Every country has been, and is being practised on and taken down by the agents of the armament firms, who tell tales which for unblushing effrontery would make our rich uncle from Fiji mad with envy.

The second branch of the great armament ring is one that has played an important part in creating the Japanese scare in Australia. It is supposed to be an intensely loyal and patriotic British firm, but it has its branches in other countries, and when Japanese warships come a-visitng Australian ports, the patriots of the empire—on which the sun never sets and on which

the moon at the full seems to exert a peculiar influence—may see them armed with the guns of brother British patriots. The name of this combination is:—

Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., of Newcastle and Openshaw, absorbed Messrs. Mitchell's Shipbuilding works at Newcastle, and has an arsenal at Pozzuoli, in Italy. "This establishment furnishes the chief supply of war material to the Italian navy." ("Cassier's Magazine," 1913, p. 481). Armstrong has also an establishment for ordnance and armorplate at Muroran, in Japan. Materials are sent from Openshaw to be built into the ships constructing at Ferrol, in Spain, and this firm is closely allied to Messrs. Ausaldo-Armstrong, and Co., of Genoa.

It shares two directors with the Mond Nickel Co. and the Whitehead Torpedo Co., and the eldest son of one of the debenture trustees is a director of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Winham, Richardson, and Co., Ltd., builders of torpedo craft.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., have built or are building for:—

(i) The British Admiralty—Dreadnoughts Superb, Invincible, Monarch, and one other battleship.

(ii) Italy.—As Ausaldo, Armstrong and Ltd., Dreadnoughts, Dandale, Giolo, Cesare, two cruisers, and 25 torpedo craft.

(iii) Brazil.—Two Dreadnought ships and two cruisers.

(iv) Turkey. A Dreadnought ship and one cruiser. As Ausaldo, Armstrong & Co., Nine torpedo boats.

(v) Japan.—Several battleships and cruisers.

(vi) Chile.—One Dreadnought ship.

(vii) Argentina.—Two gunboats.

Mr. Newbold states that he has "excellent authority for stating that the British Admiralty has taken over from Turkey the Dreadnought 'Reshad-i-Hanus' which Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., are building at Elswick. This he thinks 'constitutes a virtual repudiation of the offer made to Germany by Mr. Churchill when introducing the Naval Estimates this year.' That may be so, but it also shows the regard which the Admiralty has for the builders when it takes over so obligingly a battleship which was likely to be left upon their hands.

John Brown & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. John Brown & Co. is another branch of the great parasite family, with works at Sheffield and Clydebank. They are connected with:—

The Coventry Ordnance Co., Ltd. (half of shares).

Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Armor-plate rollers (most of shares).

Harland & Wolff, Engineers to Admiralty (two directors and debenture trustees).

London and Glasgow Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (through Harland & Wolff, two directors).

Palmer's Shipbuilding and Engineering Richardson Westgarth and Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd. (two directors).

(through Palmer's, one director).

Hadfield Foundry Co., Ltd. (through Palmer's, one director).

Projectile Co., Ltd. (two directors).

Harvey United Steel Co., Ltd. (one director).

Anglo-French Nickel Co., Ltd. (one director).

Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. (debenture trustee).

Canadian Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Baltic Works, St. Petersburg (construction advisers to Russian Admiralty).

Admiralty Yard, St. Petersburg.

Nikolaieff (share with a Belgian firm).

El Hispana Construction, Navale, Spain (third share).

This firm is building for Britain while supervising the building of the Petropavlovsk, Gaugat, Poltava, Sevastopol, and three other Dreadnoughts for Russia.

The armament ring has a firm grasp on the treasury of every country, and within the last few years Australia has been gripped by it. When Messrs. Fisher and Pearce attended the Imperial Conference, during the Coronation festivities, they were surrounded by the creatures of the ring who dominate such affairs, with the usual result. What happened behind the closed doors of the Conference cannot be accurately known by the people misrepresented, but the after events warrant a shrewd guess that the Australian people were sold to the ring. Now we have the innocent-looking but significant announcement by the present Minister for Defence, Senator Millen, that another conference is pending. In the daily papers of August 27 the Federal Government caused the following announcement to appear.

"The Minister for Defence, Senator Millen, made the following statement tonight regarding the proposed defence conference, as set out in the Government statement presented to the House on its re-assembling. Negotiations with the Imperial

The Industrial Disputes Act of N.S. Wales.

Who Voted For It.

What Labourites outbreak are saying.

O. M. writes regarding N.S. Wales Labor Government's Industrial Disputes Act:

"Some of the Labor Party's apologists say that when Beeby put his Act before the House the Liberals voted for it and it went through."

"Others say that the Labor Party have since amended the Act and abolished the drastic penal clauses."

Unfortunately, neither of these assertions are true. Mr. Beeby moved the Third Reading of the Bill on December 8, 1911, and not a single Labor man voted against it. Here is the division as it appears in "Hansard" of that date:

Ayes, 37: Ashford, Beeby, Burgess, Cusack, Crawford, Dacey, Dooley, Edden, Fern, Gardiner, Grahame, Griffith, Hollis, Holman, Hoyle, Jones, Keegan, McDonald, McGarry, McGowen, McNeill, Meagher, Mercer, Miller, Minahan, Morrish, Nicholson, Osborne, Page, Peters, Scobie, Storey, Stuart-Robertson, Thrower, Trefle, Tellers: Black and Dunn.

Noes: Dr. Arthur, Cohen, Donaldson, Downes, Fitzpatrick, Hunt, James, Levy, Lonsdale, McCourt, McFarlane, Millard, Morton, H., Nobbs, Onslow, Parkes, Perry, Price, Robson, Wade, Tellers: Fallick and Hall.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

On the motion by Mr. Beeby, "That the Bill do now pass," the voting was as follows:

Ayes: Ashford, Beeby, Black, Burgess, Crawford, Cusack, Dacey, Dooley, Dunn, Edden, Fern, Gardiner, Grahame, Hollis, Holman, Hoyle, Jones, Keegan, McGarry, McGowen, McNeill, Meagher, Mercer, Miller, Minahan, Morrish, Page, Peters, Scobie, Storey, Stuart-Robertson, Thrower, Trefle, Tellers: Nicholson and Osborne.

Noes: Dr. Arthur, Cohen, Donaldson, Downes, Fallick, Fitzpatrick, Hall, B., Hunt, James, Levy, Lonsdale, McCourt, McFarlane, Millard, Nobbs, Parkes, Perry, Price, Robson, Wade, Tellers: H. Morton and Col. Onslow.

Question so resolved in the Affirmative.

The Labor Party have not amended the Act, but have administered it with drastic severity. Under its provisions the Railwaymen, Slaughtermen, Gasmen, Ferryman, and Wharf laborers have been prosecuted and fined heavily. Their wages have been confiscated to pay the fines and costs under the Garnishee clauses in the Act, and unionists have been intimidated and browbeaten by the Arbitration Court Judge. Other States have copied Beeby's Act, and a whole bunch of English politicians are on their way here to study it. Premier Holman, when in England, sang the praises of our industrial legislation, and told the "nuts" there how his government had abolished strikes by means of Arbitration and the Garnishee.

Gordon Brown Jailed at Brisbane.

Gordon Brown writes from Brisbane:—"Have just done a few days' gaol for speaking without consulting the police. A few days ago the police moved us from our regular stand, and we had to hold forth in Market Square. The place is somewhat deserted, so I went to the corner of Queen and Albert streets to get a crowd. The police nabbed me, and I was fined £1 or 7 days. The boys wanted to pay fine, but I wouldn't allow it. I was in gaol for 3 days when Com. Mandeno came along and Stumped up the dough. The Governor threw me out. It was a mistake, but it can't be helped. Mandeno acted in all goodness of heart, but it would have been better to have allowed me to serve my time out."

Dietzen says there is nothing behind phenomena except the universe. The latter being infinite can have no other infinite as its creator.

Mankind persistently ignore the importance of the phenomena in a delusive desire to see what is behind and producing them.

They look over the knowable, in an endeavour to see the unknowable; and supposing that to be a personality, like themselves, give it a subjective existence. Fitch.

Government have been opened for the holding of a Defence Conference between Great Britain and the Dominions. Up to the present, while negotiations are proceeding, the question of date or place has not yet been discussed."

A new move is evidently on, but wherever and whenever such a conference is held we may be sure that the Armament Ring's creatures will be there, and in their hands Senator Millen or Senator Pearce will be about as powerful as a wooden image.

Troops and Strikers.

What the Troops Are For.

What Senator Pearce said in Parliament.

P. O'C. (Queensland) writes: "Having an argument with a couple of chaps who are working with me, I said that Senator Pearce, whilst Minister for Defence, was reported to have said that if he was asked he would have to send troops to Broken Hill on account of a strike. The Laborites said that they had never heard of it, and would not believe it. Will you state what Pearce said?"

Senator Rae brought this matter up in the Federal Parliament on November 2, 1911, when he moved that:

"The Defence Act should be so amended as to clearly set forth that the object of creating a Citizen Defence Force based upon universal compulsory military training and service, is for the purpose of defending the Commonwealth against possible foreign aggression, and, therefore, under no circumstances should any person so enrolled be compelled to bear arms against any fellow Australian citizen, notwithstanding anything contained in the oath of allegiance or in any other conditions of compulsory service."

This motion was vigorously opposed by Senator Pearce, the Minister for Defence, and he spoke officially as the Labor Party's representative on the question. Senator Pearce said:—

"The defence scheme does not merely mean that we will defend Australia from foreign aggression, but that we will defend the laws of Australia. No matter from where the attack may come, if that attack takes the form of force.

"We have, in order to maintain ourselves as a nation, to uphold the laws of our nation, not only against foreign aggression, but also against internal aggression."

"Therefore, I say that our Defence force is raised and maintained, not merely for the purpose of defending the country against foreign aggression, but also to defend the laws which have been framed through parliament."

"We say that the Defence Force of the Commonwealth has been raised for the express purpose of defending these laws, and it is a legitimate thing to use the Defence Force for that purpose."

"At present, as far as I know, the only way by which the Commonwealth Parliament is able to protect itself or a State from domestic violence is by its defence force."

In these words Senator Pearce made it clear that if it should be found necessary to quell what he termed "domestic violence," he would not hesitate to use the Conscrip forces against those who committed acts of violence.

As Senator Rae's motion particularly aimed to save strikers from being shot by Conscrips, Senator Pearce's opposition must be taken as an indication that he thought that strikers should not be exempted from attack by troops when the authorities deemed it necessary to attack them.

When the vote was taken on Senator Rae's motion, both Liberal and Labor Senators supported Senator Pearce in opposition to it. Only four Labor Senators voted for the motion: Senators Rae, Gardiner, Ready and Long.

The Labor Party's attitude was made clear by this vote, and it was seen to be identical with that of the Liberal Party.

What this means for the workers may be seen from recent strikes in America, Britain and South Africa, where strikers were shot without the slightest hesitation.

During the Queensland strike, the Labor Party's attitude was again made clear by Mr. Fisher in an official reply to the Premier of Queensland who asked for troops to be sent to Brisbane to be used against the strikers there. Mr. Fisher said:—

"Whilst the Commonwealth Government is quite prepared to fulfil its obligations to the States if ever occasion should arise, they do not admit the right of any State to call for their assistance in circumstances which are proper to be dealt with by the police force of the State. The condition of affairs existing in Queensland do not, in the opinion of my ministers, warrant the request of the Executive Government of Queensland being complied with."

In a subsequent debate in Parliament Mr. Fisher justified his refusal to send troops to Brisbane by pointing out the danger to the Defence System which such an act would have engendered. He said:

"I am not saying that circumstances could not arise when it would be necessary to send troops to the assistance of a State government, but I mention what, in my opinion, would have been the effect if we had acceded to the request of the Queensland Government."

It is said that prosperity has advanced by leaps and bounds during recent years. If that is so it must have bounded clean over the workers whose condition is no better than it was years ago.

Surplus Value.

Old theories examined and considered from a Marxian standpoint.

In the past the political economist has forsaken his real vocation, that of an analyst, by reason of the fact that he has used his science for the purpose of justifying the present mode of production having as its watchword "profit." However that may be, we are at present concerned with examining this system from a working class viewpoint and to discover if possible where profit arises.

The foremost of all the conflicting theories of surplus value is the one which holds that profit arises in the exchange of commodities. This is an error easily detected when we bear in mind that the sum total of any two commodities that have exchanged do not increase in value. Whether we assume that commodities of equivalent value exchange, or if unequal values exchange, it matters not. Suppose 1 lb. of tea to be equivalent in value to a book. The owner of the tea exchanges for the book. After the transaction, the owners of each commodity will have gained nothing in real value although both have gained and lost a use-value. If we suppose the value of the book to be twice that of the tea, although one has gained at the expense of the other, still the total value as in the previous case remains unaltered. The higgling of the market does not create surplus value.

Another theory which is claimed to explain surplus value, or "increment," as its expounder calls it, and incidentally extinguishes Marx, is the one set forth by Mallock. To condense his argument into a few words: he contends that labour, and here he refers to both skilled and unskilled manual labour, is essential to production of wealth, but it is not owing to labour that there is such a vast and daily increasing output of wealth. Labour is responsible for a certain minimum but the difference between this minimum and the maximum output is the direct outcome of certain mental faculties residing in the "few." It need hardly be explained here that the "few" in whom he locates this Directive Ability, as he calls it, is the capitalist class. We know quite well how much of this ability the capitalist class is possessed of, but this is not the question under discussion. Is Directive Ability the source of increment, or to use a more descriptive term, Surplus Value? It will need little argument to answer this question in the negative. Mallock would have us believe that Marx wholly ignores this directive ability. Now to quote Marx: "All combined labour on a large scale requires more or less a directive authority in order to secure a more harmonious working of the individual activities and to perform the general functions that have their origin in the action of the combined organism as distinguished from the action of its separate organs. A single violin player is his own conductor, an orchestra requires a separate one." (Capital Vol. I, chap. viii). Here we see that he admits the existence of "directive authority" but he in no way says that this quality is responsible for S.V. It is co-operation which accentuates the wealth output and which necessitates directing authority. D.A. is a secondary matter and does not in any shape or form produce value. It is like labour power and like the hammer that has not yet fallen a potential energy. Only in the exercise of this energy can we take it into any consideration as a factor in wealth production. This would be "labour." Labor is the activity of the human composition, whether it be brain or muscle. Labor then is the source of all value.

The Capitalist apologist is now at his wit's end to take up an argument to justify exploitation. He resorts to the old "gag" of "thrift and abstinence." Make no mistake now, abstinence of the capitalist is the source of his profits! To any reasonable mind this idea seems ridiculous without further analysis. The result of thrift is the possession of values not yet consumed. If I had £10 and by next week still had the £10 that would be abstinence. I would not have gained. If two of you had 5, one spends his in drink, the other saves his, the result would be one has 5, the other a headache. The reward of the abstinent one is what he abstained from consuming, but that does not explain how he came by the 5. Thrift cannot explain its existence, so it is evident that thrift does not create value.

Before entering into an examination of the real source of S.V., it will be as well to understand what is meant by certain terms. Seeing that the whole system of economic centres itself round a commodity, the question arises: What is a commodity? Firstly, it is a thing of utility, something that possesses a use-value, an object capable of satisfying a human desire. Not all things which have a use-value, however, are necessarily commodities, as, for instance, air, or anything else that there is an abundance of, and which does not necessitate human exertion to obtain. A commodity, besides possessing a use-value, is distinguished from other goods also having utility by the fact that it is the product of human exertion or labour, the quantity of which is the measurement of

value; that is value in exchange. A commodity is the unit of wealth, so that when we speak of wealth we mean a collection of commodities, immaterial of their particular form, whether they be goods or money. A certain part of wealth takes the form of capital, that part which is used for the production of more commodities, and are known as means of production. This definition is hardly complete. It would have sufficed when production was carried on for use, but capital is something more than wealth used to produce more wealth: it is wealth used for the production of profit, and whether the products serve a good purpose or otherwise is of no concern to the capitalist. It may be "bosh butter" or lead bayonets he is manufacturing: it does not matter. They will realise a profit. By what means then is profit made? Wherein lies the source of surplus value. To arrive at a satisfactory answer we must examine the process of production more closely.

A commodity is the object of labour: the thing in which labour power is materialised. It has two characteristics. Firstly, its quality of satisfying human wants which we call use value. Secondly, its quality of exchange for other commodities of equal value. The value here spoken of is the value common to all commodities, the magnitude of which is determined by the labour time embodied in them. By this we do not mean the labour time of an individual labourer, but the socially necessary labour time, according to the degree of productivity at any particular period. It is sometimes claimed that utility is the determining factor of a commodity's real value. The utility of an article can not be measured, and the degree of utility is variable according to the tastes and locality in which its owner is placed. Leaving out of consideration use value, all commodities, that is, exchange value, have but one thing in common in so far as they are the products of labour. In just the same way as commodity possess a twofold character so do labour power, viz., exchange and use value. The value of any commodity is determined by the socially necessary labour time required for its production, and what is true of all commodities must necessarily be true of the commodity, labour power. That is to say the exchange value is equal to the necessities of life. A certain amount of food, clothing and shelter is required for the labourer to work for a week, and the total value of all these requirements is equivalent to the value of a week's labour power. If the labourer requires a certain amount of knowledge and training for his particular vocation, that also is considered as part of his maintenance. Now the labourer is propertyless, and in order to live he must sell in the open market his only commodity, labour power. But he is not the only seller; there are others such as he in the labour market, and as a consequence he is obliged to sell at its real value. The means of production, that is ships, railroads, mines, machinery, factories, etc., are owned by the capitalist, and he buys labour power for the hour, day or week, as the case may be, at the value, the price of which is graduated by competition in the labour market. If the supply be greater than the demand, the price will decrease: if the reverse be the case, it will increase. Labour power being only a potential energy does not produce value, but labour power in action does produce a value, the magnitude of which bears no relation to the price paid for labour power. Here lies the answer to our problem. Let us examine this closer. Our capitalist owns the tools of production, also the materials that are to be the object on which the tools operate. Labour is required to bring about the contact of these two factors, and it is for this reason that our capitalist has purchased labour power. It having been paid for, it is the property of the capitalist, and like a practical man that he is, sets it in motion, thereby bringing about the contact of tools and materials. A new product is the result. During this process the values existing in the means of production are preserved, and transferred to the fresh product. These values are the same as before, neither more or less. Our capitalist has an object in view. The commodities he has manufactured are useless to him, so he exchanges them for money at their value. A curious thing has happened. He has realised more than his expenditure. The difference between these two quantities is called Surplus Value. It is obvious then that labour alone creates this surplus. How does this work out in practice?

For the sake of convenience we will assume the length of the working day to be 8 hours, and the wages at 4/- per day, 4/- then is the cost of subsistence. The labourer will work, say, for half a day, that is, 4 hours, and during that time imparts to his product a value equivalent to his cost of subsistence 4/-. The remaining 4 hours of toil is unnecessary or "surplus labour time," during which surplus value to the extent of 4/- is created. This is the rate of S.V. is 100 per cent. The rate of this exploitation depends, on the one hand, on the prolongation of the working day beyond that point in which the labourer produces the value of his

labour power. This prolongation of the working day has its "natural" limit in the physical exhaustion of the labourer, and is artificially limited by the resistance of this encroachment by organisation and unity of labourers. On the other hand, the rate of exploitation, if the length of the working day be given, depends on the degree of productivity. Given the length of the working day, the productivity of labour and the labourer's standard of living effect the proportion of "necessary" to "surplus" labour in opposite directions: with a higher standard of living the "necessary" portion of the working day is increased, and higher productivity increases its surplus part.

The heightened productivity of labour is brought about by the introduction of more efficient machinery, better organisation in the workshop, and intensification of labour by the adoption of schemes of "profit-sharing" and other suchlike devices. The increased productiveness of labour in a certain industry does not immediately raise the general rate of S.V. The heightened productivity must first seize upon those industries which are engaged in the production of necessities of subsistence. This gives the capitalist first using the better method of production, who seeks to extend his market, the opportunity of "under-cutting" his competitors by selling at a lower price. This "lower price" soon becomes the standard price which consequently reduces the cost of the labourer's subsistence. Seeing that the cost of subsistence determines the value of labour power, the reduction of this cost will tend to reduce the value of labour power. As surplus value is relative to the price of labour power the reduction of its value means nothing else but an increase of surplus value.

Thus we see that this exploitation is only possible with the "private ownership" of the means of production on the one hand and the existence of a class of so-called "free" but propertyless labourers on the other. This class is obliged to sell its labour power in order to live, but nevertheless it is free. Free from the "responsibility and burden" of ownership. Were it not free and propertyless it would not sell its personal attribute "labour power" for a bare subsistence.

MARXIAN.

REGARDING THE NON-POLITICAL I.W.W.

The more one listens to non-political I.W.W. speakers the more disgusted he becomes at the barbarous crudeness of their views.

They are an impossible lot, and the end of their story is brute force and transparent cunning. Their view of sabotage would be amusing if it was not so dangerous to the workers themselves. Emery powder in the machinery bearings and kerosene in the bread have been widely advocated by these weird revolutionaries, as though the workers did not consume bread and use machinery.

The anarchist is sane and sound compared with the I.W.W.-ite whose interference in labour disputes generally leads to disaster, the unarmed workers rushing the well-armed police and troops with their empty fists and yells of "direct action."

One of their ilk put in some hard propaganda work at Waihi, New Zealand, and would have incited some of the workers to become asses, had the capitalist authorities not heard his roaring, which was generally done so that they could hear what was planned and be well prepared. To avoid arrest, and the chance of a big advertisement for his principles, and an opportunity to defend them in a more public place, the bold bummer fled from the country.

Before the Rand horrors the I.W.W. had been at work preaching force for a long time, and as a result many a poor misguided fool and many an innocent onlooker were made to bite the dust.

In other places the same thing has happened, and the workers ought to know by this time that the armed forces of capitalism are not to be played with by those who sing "Halleluyah I'm a Bum" and throw brickbats.

The working class here will never be led by wild men from Yankeeeland, but must be convinced by reason and argument. Socialists must show that they are above crude methods and animal tactics if they ever hope to make much impression on the great mass of workers who are rapidly coming to hate war and force, and to long for more justice than the present system admits of.

The worker of to-day is peacefully inclined, and before he can be induced to adopt new ideas he has to be convinced that they are in accordance with his sense or right. Sometimes he takes a lot of convincing, and I am not sure that he is not the better for it in the long run. If he could be easily incited to rush after every new-fangled doctrine or dogma he would be more dangerous than he is. The work of the genuine friend of the worker, then, must be education towards revolutionary Socialism. J.W.R.

Socialist (watching Antioch digging weeds up in his garden): "What are you doing there?"

Antioch: "Digging up some of the weeds to give the flowers a chance."

Socialist: "You should not do that, it will destroy the incentive of the flowers to struggle on to success."

An English Letter.

NO CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

(To The Editor, "The International Socialist.")

Dear Sir, I receive your valuable paper regularly and read with interest your outspoken articles especially on Conscription. I am pleased to tell you we have very little fear of the Octopus here in England.

Lord Roberts, the curse of the Empire, is now trying another dodge, instead of advocating Conscription, he now comes forward with a new proposal about rifle practice and ammunition. He states that efficiency (for wholesale murder) can only be obtained by practice with live ammunition, this means another waste of public money. Perhaps he thinks it well to leave the Conscription question alone since the murder of upwards of two hundred innocent men in South Africa, and the recent cruelties practised upon the conscientious objectors, who refuse to become murderers in the Australasian Colonies. He has also received a most formidable protest from the New Zealand Labour Party. I assure you that Roberts, Keene, etc., have got to deal with British blood here in England, and all the bogeys they can bring forward will not frighten the English people with Conscription, rather to revolution.

We have another family, Thomson by name, just arrived from New Zealand, fled to escape the tyranny of Conscription in that country. We shall soon have enough refugees from N.Z. to show the whole British people what compulsory military service really is.

I read with disgust the cruelties perpetrated by your legislators upon the Australian youths whose conscience forbids them to murder for the benefit of the Capitalists. I have a paper before me giving details where Senator Pearce (the Australian Minister for Murder) on November 19th announced that 6180 prosecutions had taken place under the Conscription Laws. But Senator Pearce carefully refrained from giving the numbers carted to civil jails, in the Black Maria, and since November fully 2,500 additional boys have been jailed. In addition, there are the vile penalties inflicted by the gentlemanly "officers" who copy the Napoleonic code establishing the equality of children before parental inheritance. These malicious outrages are fast becoming a national disgrace and ere long must lead to national disaster.—I am, etc., July 23, 1913, J. SELLAR, Ivy Cottage, Rangleigh Road, East Ham, Sussex.

The I.W.W. and G. G. Reeve.

(To the Editor, "International Socialist.") Sir,—Attention having been drawn to a letter in your paper dated August 9th, the same being signed by G. G. Reeve and representing himself to be the Secretary of the Sydney Local of the Industrial Workers of the World, I am instructed to write you pointing out that Reeve holds no such office nor any office of a Local Union chartered in Australia. Neither is the address given the headquarters of the Sydney Local. The recognised secretary by all Locals in Australia, New Zealand and America, is C. Stanley, and the headquarters 466 Pitt-street. As some of your readers will be wrongly informed by the insertion of said letter you will oblige by allowing this correction to appear in the next issue of your paper. Members of the organisation belong to the Local Industrial Union within the district in which they reside. If G. G. Reeve is an accepted member of the Sydney Local Union with C. Stanley as secretary, there needs nothing more to determine him a member of the organisation. If he is not then he can hardly claim to be a member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

On behalf of the Executive of the Australian Administration,—I am, Yours for Industrial Freedom,

E. MOYLE, Sec.-Treas.

38, Wakefield Street, Adelaide, S.A.
August 21, 1913,

HIS LAST WISH.

Not a sound could be heard in the courtroom. The prisoner had just been condemned to death.

"You have the legal right to express a last wish," said the Judge, "and if it is possible, it will be granted."

The prisoner, who was a barber, gave the Judge an appealing look as he replied:—

"I should like just once more to be allowed to shave the Crown Prosecutor."

A CATECHETICAL LESSON WITH A WIDER APPLICATION.

Q.—What's wrong with Sydney—small-pox?

A.—No, high rents.

Q.—What's the remedy?

A.—Socialism.

MY LADY IN HER CAR.

My lady in her car,
With Pompey on her knees,
Bring memories from far
Gray ages unto me.

I see the days of old,
The dog-faced god again;
The pomp and pride of gold
Of Cleopatra's reign.

SUPERSTITION AND REALISM.

Jack at Sea.

Weird were the sounds that he heard at sea,
Far away from the harbor bar,
Where the mermaid's lair was said to be
And the siren's song was heard afar.

Jack Ashore.

Safe from the snares of the sea, and far
Sweeter the sound seemed to him to be
Of the mermaid's voice across the bar,
Of the nearest inn to the harbor quay.

"THE SONG OF THE LABOR LEAGUES."
(With Apologies to Everyone.)

We love the Labour Party,
And it's Politicians' bluff,
It's economic notions,
And the Labour Paper's "guff."

We love it's "Naval Policy,"
It's "Baby Army," too;
The glories of it's "Bonus,"
Has thrilled us through and through.

We love it's "Arbitration,"
It's loyalty to the flag,
It's coronation "gew-gaws,"
And it's patriotic brag.

We love it's "New Protection,"
The emblem on its stamp,
It's immigration policy
Our ardor doesn't damp.

In New South Wales we love it,
(Where labour is so "free"),
The sermons of its Judges,
And the glorious garnishes.

The labour jails, we love them,
For wicked strikers built.
We worn and weary toilers
We're labour to the hilt.

"CORESANDS."

The Condition of Sydney.

The health authorities do not regard cleanliness as providing in itself a preventive of smallpox. They know it does not. At the same time, the mode of life prevailing in some of the dwellings which have been visited is eminently calculated to assist in the spread of the disease. The most injurious factor is overcrowding.

"They are herded together like pigs," said Dr. Paton. "The chief sanitary inspector and his staff could tell you some nice tales."

The C.S.I., Mr. Creswick, smiled the broad, tolerant smile of the man who is accustomed to handling all sorts and conditions of people. Two of his inspectors chipped into the talk with their experiences.

The result of the conversation was a jumbled picture of beds that could nearly walk, and sleepers crowded confusedly, half a dozen at a time, into dark and dirty little rooms, which might be fit for one occupant if they were cleaned out.

"You will often find four families in a cottage."

"Four or five beds in a room, and every room in the house occupied in this way."

"Beds on the verandahs, and beds in the passages. You have to sidle your way between them to get about the house."

"The clothes of these people are often in strange contrast to their surroundings. I have seen a room occupied by half a dozen young women. Really nice dresses hung all round the walls."

"Some of them appear to have nice dresses, but, as Miss Hook of Holland, and underneath that—well, I'd better not say any more."

"Numbers of them have gone to quarantine without luggage—didn't seem to have a change."

"I have seen two married couples and a girl sleeping in one room. That was their living room and eating room as well."

"Perhaps the limit was where we found a family crammed into a little shed in a backyard. It was built of palings and packing cases and roofed with old iron. Stones on the roof kept it from being blown away. The place was dirty beyond description. We pulled it down."

"Blankets black and greasy. Floors and beds swarming with vermin. Brooms had not been in these for years."

Dr. Armstrong summed up. There is overcrowding in the city, but much has been forced by the stringent city bylaws to the inner suburbs, Alexandria, parts of Waterloo, and parts of Redfern. What needs emphasis is the enormous and urgent need for vaccination in the crowded places. If they could be swept and scrubbed clean tomorrow they would not stop the smallpox, though it would be highly desirable. It is the overcrowding which is the more active agent for this disease. Our experience, in house to house vaccination stories, has shown us that, as usual, apathy in the face of dirt means general apathy towards prevention of disease. In some of the worst infected areas the majority of the residents are unvaccinated, and many of them absolutely refuse to be vaccinated."—The Sun.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

National Executive Administrative Council.

The Administrative Council met on Aug. 30, and dealt with a quantity of important business, a report of which will appear in next issue. The ballot for Executive Officers was counted and resulted in the election of J. W. Roche, General Secretary, and G. H. Slade and F. J. Riley, Trustees.

Branch Secretaries are requested to address all correspondence to

J. W. ROCHE,
General Secretary,
115 Goulburn Street,
Sydney.

IPSWICH.

Comrade W. Lambert, who has just returned from Chillagoe, presided over a large gathering assembled in Ipswich to hear Comrade Gordon Brown expound Socialism, which he accomplished admirably. So impressed was his audience that not a single one raised a question. Many were so convinced that enquiries were made for membership, and Comrade Robertson, late of the B.S.A., entered the fighting ranks again. Comrade Brown showed how political parties are controlled by a group of international financiers, whilst the duped workers are fighting each other for the crumbs of their legislation. He instanced the latest departure of the Labor Party vote-catching scheme by appealing to the small farmer per medium of the Queensland Labour Daily, explaining how they are robbed by trusts and combines. The protection offered, and the benefits to be derived from Labor legislation, how farmers (large or small) are, like other exploiters, out to obtain as much as possible from the exploited. Therefore, should the Labor Party be returned, in order to maintain the farmers' vote must of necessity legislate in their favour, and such would inevitably affect the working class. It has even a more serious aspect, inasmuch as the demarcation of the application, with the earth, those highly skilled implements of production, which lighten the labourer's toil and lessen the labour time embodied therein. Is it not strange this paper (Queensland Labor Daily) never countenances anything, neither does it point out how the workers are being robbed. Thus the Labor Party becomes reactionary in working class legislation. How long will the workers of Australia continue to extol those Liberals who have so utterly failed to extirpate the economic evils of the working class, not because they do not understand, but because they are in the grip of the international financiers. How much longer will they keep their eyes closed against the painful truth, setting back their chairs listening to the song of that siren until she transforms them to beasts and cowards, laughing and mocking at men who are jailed whilst fighting for their freedom and liberty of speech. Is this the part of wise men engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? On the contrary, it is a duty to investigate the evils of society to-day, to assist, by every possible means within our power in our emancipation. Socialism is based upon science, it stands for the abolition of capitalism. This is the reason why we have so many quack politicians to-day. It stands for the reconstruction of society with an equitable distribution of wealth, equal opportunity for all, and intellectual freedom, against the oppression of the intellect and the sharing out or dividing up of our hard earned wages with loafing landlords and other parasites. The Australasian Socialist Party is a revolutionary party, it has no programme of palliatives. It is against private enterprise and State capitalism. It is here to educate the workers to collectively control and distribute that which they produce. As you sow, so also will you reap. It preaches the brotherhood of man against the White Australia fallacy. If anyone understands the ethics of Socialism it is their moral duty to join this organisation, and with all their force help to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A collection was taken, which, added to the sale of literature, amounted to 7/6.

A. E. EASTERABB, Secretary.

BROKEN HILL.

We of the Barrier Socialist Branch are keeping the red flag flying. Just at present there is a strike of shop assistants on. The slaves sought a conference with their masters to discuss the wages log, and as the masters haughtily refused to meet them, they had the backbone to come out on strike—for which we give them credit. Their conduct of the strike, however, has not been very enthusiastic. The Liberal rag, "The Miner," has been indulging in some filthy mud-slinging quite worthy of it, and the Labour rag has been preaching the usual "vote Labor" dope. The masters have invoked the aid of the Labour Party's beneficent (?) legislation, and taken out an injunction to restrain the secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union and the Barrier Labour Federation from carrying on the strike. We of the Socialist

Party were hoping that some flash of Napoleonic genius might inspire the master-class and their legal minions to send the secretary of the B.L.F. and the editor of the Labour "Daily Truth" up for two years in Darlinghurst Jail for inciting to strike, and being an accessory before the fact, aiding, abetting, and instigating a flagrant breach of the law. No doubt it would be a fine sight to see the editor of a Labour rag, which has consistently whined for arbitration, and the secretary of a craft federation which has helped to rivet the shackles on the limbs of the slaves standing in a chain gang with napping hammers in their hands in front of a pile of Pyrmont granite as big as the Sydney Town Hall where the suckers are being cowpoxed—with armed warders on either hand. This would have a fine, wholesome and educative effect on the slave mind and would remove all doubts as to the efficacy of the Labour Party's legislation. You of the Reds in Sydney would no doubt call and congratulate them on their revolutionary attitude, and perhaps serenade them with such inspiring melodies as the "Red Flag" and "The International."

The slaves here seem to be in love with their chains, and need the pressure of economic circumstances to wake them up. No doubt that will come in time.

We Socialists are a small body battling against big odds, but we are keeping our propaganda work going despite the difficulties. Just at present we are lacking in speakers, but we hold our outdoor and indoor meetings every Sunday night. The branch has given up the idea of running Parliamentary candidates at the coming State elections. We can do just as good work without them.

REBEL.

LEICHHARDT.

A fair meeting was held on Saturday night and notwithstanding the inclement weather Comrade Kilburn delivered a sound address and won the appreciation of several laborites who are disgusted with the Labor Party.

Young.

BALMAIN.

A Social and Dance was held on Sat. Aug. 30. Bryce was Chairman, and Welsh M.C. A successful meeting was held at Rowntree-st., Balmain, on Sunday night, when Kilburn, Bryce, and Nelson delivered addresses. Sales of Literature were good.

NEWTOWN.

The above branch held its usual meetings on Sat. and Sunday nights, Aug. 23-4. Comrades Kilburn and Jones being the speakers.

A successful meeting was held on Sat. night, Aug. 30, by Comrades Slade and Walsh. On Sunday night Com. Duffield opened and was followed by Com. Jones who entertained the audience at length. Good sales of literature followed.

Nominations are called for candidates to contest the State elections, the same to be in not later than Sept. 11.—Annie Duffield, Sec.

Press and Maintenance Fund.

Already acknowledged, £35 4s. 5d. Collected at Club Social, 5s. 10d., M. Sch. 2s. 6d., Dan O'Shea 5s., Part proceeds from sale of "Monism" 5s. 6d. Total £64 3s. 3d.

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The usual Monthly Meeting will be held on Sunday, Sept. 14.

O. BLANC, Secretary.

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